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HOW MUCH CORN IN SEVENTY POUNDS OF EARS. t is customary for Western farmers to sell their corn in he ear, and they give seventy pounds for a bushel. The Prairie Farmer is authority for saying that seventy pounds of old corn on the cob makes sixty-five pounds and thire-sea counces. Certainly this will more than pay any amoor for shelling his corn at home. On any prairie ham the cobs alone will pay for shelling, as they are worth weatly as much as coal, pound for pound.

of Orand and Crosby-sta, this evening: Prayer, the Rev. (Bro.)
Dr. Moldundy of Eastern Star Lodge. Chorne, "Non Nobis
Domino," some by the members of St. Cecile Lodge. Music,
— Band. "Old Hundrechti," sump by the andience, with
organ and bund accompanium to. Official Proolamation, by the
M. W. Robert D. Holmes, Grand Master, Proporations have
been in progress for this fair for a long time, and the arrangeresults are very complete, we believe, in all their details, includlag refreshment-royses and telegraphic assumptions.

## New-York Daily Exibune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1866.

TO ADVERTISERS. We will thank our advertising customers to hand u their Advertisements at as early as hour as possible. If rece 9 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

SOLON ROBINSON'S NEW NOVEL. The publication of this story is commenced in THE VELKLY TRIDUNE of this week, ready this morning. The aders of Mr. Robinson's agricultural writings in THE TRIBUN or so many years will, very many of them, wish to read this ovel. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is for sole by all newsmon, or is sent by mail for \$2 per year.

To on the second page of to-day's issue will be found the Annual Reports of the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Agri-culture. The Financial and Commercial News appears on the third page.

Gov. Ward, Chairman of the National Republican Central Committee, has called that body to meet in Washington on the 17th of January.

Congress already repents. Mr. Schenck and Mr. Cobb have both introduced bills to repeal the increase of pay of members passed at the last session.

Mr. Boutwell made an interesting explanation in the House yesterday, in which he repeated his assertion that he had good reason to believe that the Executive Department had had knowledge, as early as last May, of the hiding place of John H. Surratt.

Gov. Peirpoint's message stands in strong contras with the messages of the other Southern Governors, as an able defense of the Constitutional Amendment. There is no likelihood, however, that the Legislature of Virginia will take his advice.

Mr. Wentworth offered a resolution in the House, vesterday, to the effect that the many recent acts of disloyalty in the Robel States are additional reasons why they should pass the Constitutional Amendment before Congress can consider the propriety of admitting them. It was passed by 119 to 32

We may expect that Congress will, at least, con sider the propriety of rejecting the present Government of the Rebel States, and submit their reorganization to the loyal people irrespective of color. A leading Senator believes that an act to this effect will be

The Democratic Central Committee of Indiana are cool and comfortable body; they affirm that the recent elections show that the President's policy is sustained by an overwhelming majority. Unluckily, the people who are ignorant enough to believe their address are too ignorant to read it.

Fortunately Congress has met in time to exercise proper supervision over the conduct of the Executive Department in relation to Mexico and France. We have a statement that the Fouch Minister, M. de Monthelen, accuses the President of not having stated fairly the intentions of France in regard to the evacuation of Mexico, and that an important dispatch is exexpected from the Emperor in reply to Mr. Seward's recent message over the cable. We can see but one reason for a foreign war-the desire of a few shortsighted politicians to settle in that way the question of reconstruction.

A motion to take up the bill passed by the House on Monday, to repeal the Amnesty power of the President, was defeated in the Senate yesterday. Mr. Fessenden, properly, we think, objected to voting upon a bill till it had been considered in Committee. The assertion of Mr. Chandler that pardons were sold by women of doubtful reputation, shows the necessity of promptly looking into the abuse of the power given to the President, but does not prove the advantage of unusual haste. Such facts rather show the importance of a thorough search into the pardon system which the immediate passage of the repealing act would probably prevent.

We have been shown a card from the Craig News Bureau, boasting of its "enterprise" in printing the newspaper also printed some extracts from the Measage on Monday morning. All we know is that the Message was placed in the hands of the Associated Press agent and of the Craig agent, under promise to keep secret until it had been read in the House. This promise was observed by every member of the Assoclated Press, although we might as well have printed it on Monday morning as not, had we broken our promise. The World and Craig call this "enterprise," but for enterprise like this many persons are now serving the State at Sing Sing. When a newspaper descends to penitentiary tricks, look out for the Sheriff and bills of sale.

## THE CHARTER ELECTION.

Seventy-five thousand votes was the maximum of certain shrewd calculations of the vote to be polled in yesterday's election. By to-day's report it will be seen that the vote but slightly escaped the minimum of the estimate. But 71,597 votes were polled for the highest office on the ticket-that of Consroller. We leave it to those who, by the showing of the returns, must have neglected their duty at the polls, to nurso the mortification resultant from the defeat of Mr. Richard Kelly by the inconsiderable majority of 2066. It is fair to say that neither party manifested its full strength by many thousands, and this is conspicuonsly true of the Democratic factions, whatever be said of the Republicans. But all true friends of the city must be sensible that the cause of reform has missed an opportunity, the real value of which was by no means appreciated before hand. Consequently Richard B. Connolly, a Tammany Democrat, pledged to the "Ring," to whose effort he, more or less, must owe his triumph, and in all respects the least desirable of the three principal candidates, has been elected Controller of New-York. We have but to hope that the lesson learned by forfeit will hold good to another day of reckoning with the organized abuse of power which afflicts this great city. The result surely demonstrates that the City of New-York can with fair effort bring to agreement-a combination of its best men of all parties strong enough to sweep corruption out of its highest offices, or secure at least an improved and progressive administration of its interests. The lesson of defeat, if well studied, may be applied at some future time to a contest in earnest, and a victory therefore assured. It is doubtless necessary that our citisens should learn, iline upon line, precept upon precept, defeat upon defeat; but the sooner they take a good hint, the better.

Of nine Aldermen elected yesterday, three are

Republican and the rest Democrats. In the IXth

District, Don Alonso Chahman, a wealthy and very

respectable merchant, is chosen; in the VIIth,

Wm. B. White, a well-known foe to the fraud and

ignorance of our Councilmen; in the Vth, Eugene Ward, a citizen of excellent standing and worth.

The choice of these three Republicans secures to the Board of Aldermen an element of intelligence to

which it has been almost stranger. In the IVth, Vth

and VIth Districts, we count five Republicans and

Pheodore Allen and the not less unrefreshing Alderman Masterson. But we regret exceedingly the defeat of Christopher Pullman, the choice of whom for Alderman would have been a rebuke of some significance to the "Ring," and a well-won reward of an honest man. THE AMERICAN NAVY. Army and Navy Reports have ceased to be as inter-

sating as a little while ago, when every ship was in ine of battle, and every soldier hurried to the front. Our army of half a million has dwindled down to a little corps of 54,000, just enough not to keep the Indians and the Rebels in the best order. The decrease in the active force of the Navy is less. Secretary Welles reports that of the 278 yessels and 2,351 guns now in the Navy, there are in commission and on duty 115 vessels and 1,029 guns. Even for those, we judge, there is not much necessary occupation, though we should reluctantly see the squadrons which bear our flag on all the seas recalled home and laid up in idleness. An army can be disbanded and called out again, but ships must be kept in use to be serviceable, and 163 out of service are certainly enough for economy. Of those 54 are ironclads, now stowed away at League Island, in the Delaware River, fresh water being considered necessary to their preservation. Mr. Welles justly considers that Congress should make some provision for the safe-keeping of vessels which have cost the country several millions of dollars, and we trust that early in the session a depot for irou-clads will be selected. The House last Summer accepted the offer of League Island, but the New-England influence in the Senate defeated the bill. In time our monitors will be superseded by better inventions, yet for years they might safely be trusted to defend our harbors against the navies of France and England. The Monadnock and the Miantonomah have crossed the Atlantic, and in comparison with the best monitors of Europe did not need to hide their turretted heads.

A squadron is maintained in the Gulf, with as much reference to foreign as to home affairs. These ten vessels patrol the Gulf from Havana to the Rio Grande, but have had no occasion for asserting the rights of the United States. Mr. Welles refers to the report that colored men were kidnapped on the Southern coast and sold into Cuba, but says no such outrages were 'discovered. Squadrons have also been sent to cruise in the waters of Europe, Asia, Africa, and in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Pacific and South Pacific Oceans, making in all eight squadrons employed to some extent in exploration and ocean surveying service. No unusually important work of science has, however, been assigned to the Navy, though we never had an organization better fitted to make discoveries and observations.

Among the special subjects which the Report considers is the establishment of Government shops for the construction of iron and armored vessels. Mr. Welles observes that the want of building-shops, ship-houses, and dry-docks was a cause of serious delay during the whole war. He wishes this deficiency supplied, and thinks that every navy-yard should have a dry-lock. The restoration of the yards at Norfolk and Pensacola is urged upon Congress, and he adds that, in case of a war with any of the great naval powers, we should suffer seriously from the want of a mavy yard in the Gulf, provided with all appliances for the repair of ressels. Harbor defense is briefly considered, but no satisfactory report is made; it appears that the Board appointed by the War and Navy Departments, of which Rear Admiral Dahlgren and Gen. Barnard were prominent members, failed to submit a complete plan.

Mr. Welles suggests that a bureau should be established to take charge of the interests of our seamen, those of the merchant marine as well as of the Navy. We know that the race of sailors is dying out; there are not many of those tarry heroes left, who thought the sea the natural element of man, and regretted that so much of the globe was wasted in dry land. Jack in a tornado exclaimed, "Lord! how I pities them poor folks on shore !" Our sailors now are half andemen, and in other navies the service is equally deteriorated. England finds it very hard to get good sailors. Life before the mast has ceased to be attractive to the imaginations of young men, and the Secretary advises that measures should be taken to improve the service, and to secure the comfort of sailors. The system of naval apprenticeship, recently revived, is so far successful, the Report avers, and certain improvements in it are recommended.

The aggregate naval pension fund is \$11,750,000, enough to pay the pensions now on the roll. The expenditures during the year ending June 30, 1866, were \$43,324,526, leaving a balance of \$98,967,392. The available resources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, are \$117,944,060. The appropriation naked is \$23,568,436.

Altogether, we are satisfied with the condition of our Navy as exhibited in this Report, and urge upon Congress the importance of considering Mr. Welles's suggestions. We do not see that he could have made a better use of the large force leit on his hands at the close of the war, and Congress must take further measures for the completion of that great system of which the war laid the rough foundations. The Secretary winds up with an eloquent appeal to the Government to do its best for the Department, and an earnest enlogy upon the services of our ships and men, and we will all gladly join him in the old

> Hugga! for the Army and Navy, And three cheers for the Red, White and Blus.

## THE FENIANS UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.

It will be remembered that at the trial of the Fenian risoners in Canada, application was made to the Court by the Counsel for the condemned prisoners for a rule wisi, calling on the Attorney-General of Upper Canada to show cause why a new trial should be had, and the verdict set aside. On Saturday last the Judges of the Queen's Bench gave their decision refusing the rule. Thus the law is left to take its course;that is, the sentence of death by hanging will be carried out on the 13th of the present month, unless the Crown shall, in the interim, exercise its prerogative of mercy, and commute the sentence. The subject demands a few words at our hands.

Our concern at present is not with the technical grounds on which the rule has been refused. These may, or may not, be sufficient to justify the course adopted by the Judges; but the purely legal points are completely overshadowed by the higher considerations which the case unquestionably involves. Assuming that the Fenians now under sentence of death have had a fair and impartial trial, and that there is no good reason in law why the former proceedings should be reversed, the question presses itself upon us, is there any necessity, in the interests of the public safety, for carrying out the extreme sentence of the law ! Most certainly not, we think. On the contrary, we are of opinion that in this instance elemency will do much more than severity in subserving those interests. We are aware that it is strongly urged by those who are crying out for the blood of the Fenians, that to spare their lives would have too much the appearance of yielding through fear of unpleasant conse quences. The Fenians, it is said, have assumed a enacing attitude in connection with this business, and England, therefore, must show that she is not to be frightened by threats. But we need not attempt to show here how unworthy it would be of a great nation to be influenced by a consideration of this kind. Surely England may find a better and more effectual way of illustrating her power, of vindicating the ability of her Government to cope with insurrection Reform candidates cleet, and ten Tammany and or invasion, than by sending these men to the Mosart men. We are happily spared the gallows. It is true she is menaced at present

but of this we are confident-she will not avert that danger by a system of wholesale strangling. To spare these condemned prisoners now lying in a Canadian prison may have little or no effect in allaying the Fenian excitoment; but it is certain that to execute them would greatly exasperate the Irish, both here and elsewhere, and possibly lead to retalistions of the most deplorable character. The stamping out" process is replete with danger, even to the strong. There is such a thing as driving men to desperation, and when that point has been reached we must look for deeds of blood at the thought of which humanity shudders. Even under present circumstances, then, a wise policy would dictate clemency to the British Government.

There is another consideration which ought not to be lost sight of by the British authorities: the United States Government has asked that the lives of the Penians be spared. Into the conduct of our Govern ment in the whole business of the invasion of Canada we will not now enter, as only recently we expressed our sentiments freely and fully on the subject. But it is notorious that but for the prompt action of President Johnson in enforcing the neutrality laws, the invasion would, to say the least, have resulted in consequences very much more serious than those that followed it. This is universally admitted by the English Press, and the members of Lord Derby's Cabinet have not been backward in acknowledging the important services rendered by President Johnson in protecting Canada from the Fenians. Considering the tacit encouragement given by Mr. Johnson in the first instance to the Fenian plan for the invasion of the British Provinces, he could hardly have done less than ask that mercy be shown to the unfortunate men now awaiting the' felon's doom; but in view of what the English Government regards as his good offices in restraining the Fenians, by vigorously putting the neutrality laws in operation against them, w hardly see how the application of the American Government on behalf of the prisoners in question can be disregarded. We are bound to assume that the application has been made in good faith; and if so, its rejection cannot fail to have the effect of disturbing those cordial relations which we learn, on the author ity of Lord Derby, at present exist between the En-

glish Government and that of the United States. Notwithstanding the decision of the Canadian Judges, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that the Fenian prisoners under sentence of death will be executed. But should the Government allow itself to be influenced by the ravings of that portion of the English press which urges that in dealing with the Fenians all considerations of mercy should be ignored -should it yield to the clamors of those who demand the execution of these prisoners-it will require no prophetic faculty to predict the consequences of such unwise severity. It is folly to imagine that men imbued with the feelings which animate the great body of the Fenians will be intimidated, or driven from their purpose, by a relentless policy. There is but one only means of disarming hostility, and that is-doing justice to Ireland.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. The Report of Mr. Browning, Secretary of the Inerior, is not remarkably interesting. We learn that the number of acres of public lands sold during the year ending June 30, 1866, were 4,629,312.87, with cash receipts of \$824,645. The entire public domain is 1,465,468,000 acres, of which 474,160,155 have been surveyed. The number of homestead entries exceeded that of the previous year by over 60 per centa fact which is encouraging. Mr. Browning refers to the difficulties in New-Mexico and Arizona, arising out of claims under the Spanish and Mexican laws, and the interests of those young Territories seem to require the interference of Congress. He calls attention again to the immense value of our mineral lands, and especially asks that the working the mines on the Pacific Slope should be placed under a more definite law, and made to greater extent tributary to the general prosperity. Many of these topics are considered at more length in the Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which we elsewhere examine. Much of Mr. Browning's attention is given to local matters in the District of Columbia, and he closes with a reques that the salaries of the clerks in his department should be increased. We think the whole matter of salaries might be examined by Congress, with good result; there appear to be many inequalities and unjust discriminations, and a revised system should be

OUR PUBLIC LANDS. Although not perhaps of such immediate and strik-

ing interest as several other of the Reports from the different departments of the public service annually presented to Congress, the resumé of the operations of the General Land Office is always a document of considerable importance; and that for the past fiscal year, of which we publish a synopsis this morning, does not fall short in any of the elements that com bine to give value to such a document. The chief wealth of the United States lies in their vast territory, embracing not only extensive areas of fertile arable soil and excellent pasture-land, but abounding also in the precious metals, and the other minerals so largely employed in the daily material appliances of civilized life. To develop to the utmost the latent riches of our lands should be a matter, therefore, of the first consideration with the Government; and it is gratifying to know that its vital importance to the nation has been duly appreciated by those to whose hands the control of the destinies of the country has been from time to time committed. The success which has attended the system adopted of late years for encouraging settlements, amply proves the wisdom of that system. What a tale is told by the figures disclosed in this report! "The quantity of land surveyed on June 30, 1866, including private claims, is equal to 831,250 farms of 160 acres each, or more than a million and a half of 80-acre tracts!" These, it must be remembered, if we would estimate aright the tremendous significance of the statement, are settlements. They are "homesteads;"-spots around which ultimately are to gather all the best elements of modern civilization; centres from which are to radiate the influences of education, intelligence and Christian morality. Their relation, too, to the increase of the material wealth of the country is a matter of great moment. The public lands are being fast peopled by a class of men who look to the soil for their support and advancement in life, and who assume ownership prepared and resolved to expend upon that soil all the resources of a vigorous industry. This division and settlement of our lands gives assurance, beyond anything else we know in the wide circle of merely human agencies, of a prosperous and glorious future for the American nation.

That is an eminently wise and patriotic policy, too, which appropriates directly a portion of the land for purposes of national improvement, such as the support of public education and the construction o great highways. The former is essential to the maintenance of republican institutions such as Intelligence is the very life, the sustaining principle of a free government, for none but an intelligent people are capable of governing themselves. The latter is as absolutely necessary for agricultural development and commercial progress; for without facilities of transit, industry, disheartened, is sure to languish, and degenerate into fitful efforts for supplying the commonest wants of life. By making the land contributory to the purposes just named, we make it what it was destined by the Creator to be, a common benefit, a universal blessing. In some countries the ownership of the soil is the monopoly of the few, whom it supports in disgraceful idleness and princely luxury, while the many, whose tollsome industry extraote from the soil its

cions things, pine and suffer in hopeless poverty or wretched pauperism. With us it is far different; and the tens of thousands who are yearly flocking to our shores in search of homes proves that the people the Old Word appreciate the advantages held out to

them by our Homestead laws. The Report gives us some interesting and valuable information relative to the mineral lands of the United States. The extent of our coal deposits is someth astounding, and gives large promise of a prospe future for domestic manufacturing interests. iron, that most useful of metals, we have enough, it is estimated, to last us for centuries to come; and in regard to silver and gold, we have just begun to draw upon the large stores awaiting the miner's skill and

toil to enrich the nation.

What a page in American history is that of "ou public lands" destined to become! It danzles and onfounds the imagination to think of the wealth yet to be drawn from our agricultural lands, our pasture lands, and our mineral lands. It is the part of a fore seeing and prudent legislation to help the steady de elopment of that wealth; and judging from the past there is no cause for fear that such assistance as Govrnment can render in the good work will be wanting. Let us add, that such suggestions as those made in the Report relative to the planting of trees are worthy of practical attention. This subject of tree-planting is one of great importance, and deserves the serious con sideration of farmers, especially of settlers on the Western prairies.

CONFIDENTIAL RELATIONS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

We did not publish the President's Message last Wednesday; that kind of enterprise we left for The Times, and congratulate it upon its success. That paper, in double leaded type, startled its readers by the announcement that it was able, "through some who have recently had confidential relations with the President," to state with "almost absolute certainty" its character, and then gave what pretended to be an abstract of what Mr. Johnson intended to print. He must have changed his mind very suddenly.

The good people who pinned their faith upon the almost absolute certainty of The Times were shaken a little, when they read the Message as Congress received it. No less than three amendments to the Constitution were promised by The Times as part of the document. Mr. Johnson was to recommend the abolition of the Electoral College, and the election of President and Vice-President by voters en masse; he was to advise the election of U. S. Senators by the people of the States at large, instead of by the Legislatures; he was to suggest that Judges of the Supreme Court should be appointed for a term of 12 years. The first of these amendments, in Mr. Johnson's opinion as given by The Times, "would eventually regulate the question of suffrage, by naking it of imperative interest that each State in clude as many voters as possible, and thus, in proper time, the franchise will be extended to the co people." What a terrible interest would have been taken in the Message had The Times's abstract been accepted as the truth!

Uniuckily, the Message of The Times and the Mesage of Mr. Johnson prove to be about as different as Milton's "Paradise Lost" from Smith's Primary Grammar. The grand line of national policy marked out for him by The Times Mr. Johnson has unkindly efused to follow, and he does not propose to Congress a solitary amendment, except the ame wicked ways. We wonder who were the persons frem whose confidential conversations with the President The Times got its startling "Roorback." Could it have been deceived by the waiters ! Has it been the rictim of misplaced confidence in the cook?

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculre is a very brief document—too brief, indeed, it ould seem, if we take into consideration the vast inrests it treats of, and the bulky documents issuing om other departments. The facts and considerations resented in the Report show the condition of the orthern States to be very flourishing. The increase during the past year in the number and value of farm stock, in the amount, average and value of crops, ap-pears to be most gratifying, and many readers of the Report will lay it down regretting that no more is offered, a feeling which is by no means shared by the readers of other documents of this class.

With regard to Southern agriculture, the Report inetly dwells upon the immense prospects of Southern agriculture, which only need the adoption of a reasonable labor system to secure a prosperity unparalleled in the past, and unsurpassed by any other State in the Union. The Department of Agriculture has a great mission to perform in these States. Some of the leading men in the Southern States have begun to see clearly the causes of the inferiority of the Bouth. Nothing will be better calculated to disabuse the minds of the masses of the Southern people than the statistical statements showing the relative progress and

The Agricultural Department is still in its youth and for its progress and development needs the fostering care of Congress. No Department of the Governent is more worthy of this care.

DEMOCRACY UPRISING. John Brown's "soul" is "marching on" in En-gland. Witness Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, in all of which great centers of population there have been of late immense gatherings of the people to demand from their Tory masters the rights so long withheld from the masses. Witness London, where, on Monday last, a popular demonstration such as has never before been witnessed in that mammoth metropolis took place in favor of Parliamentary Reform. It is "marching on" in Scotland. Witness Glasgow and Edinburgh, where the sons of the North mustered in strength to add their voices to those of their brethren in England, in boldly insisting that justice shall be done to the people. It is "marching on" in Ireland. Witness Dublin, where Irishmen of different politics and antagonistic religious creeds joined heartily in doing honor to the elequent champion of the Liberal cause, the renowned John Bright. All this shows that the spirit of Democracy, which is the spirit of freedom, the spirit that knows man simply as man, taking no cognizance of the accidents of birth, or color, or tempora condition, has been fairly roused on the other side of the Atlantic, and that "the beginning of the end" has come for caste and privilege. Who can doubt this in face of the fact that on Monday last the Stars and Stripes had a prominent place in the mighty procession which paraded the streets of London ! The Tory must be stolid indeed, who fails to see in these things the near approach of a revolution, which, should he attempt to resist the march of progress, will leave him bruised in the ruins of a doomed system.

And what means that playing of "The Wearing of the Green?" Sympathy with Fenianism? With Fenianism as a political organization and insurrectionary movement, likely to end in disastrous failure?-no. With Fenianism as the embodied protest of an oppressed people against their oppressors!-yes; at least, so we interpret the feelings of the English masses on this subject. And if it means this, then it means more; for the circumstance may be regarded as the expression of a deeply-seated consciousness that the cause of the oppressed everywhere throughout the Empire, everywhere throughout the whole world, is one. The feeling which promp the playing of this popular Irish air is the same feeling which ranged the people on the side of the North in our late civil war, when they saw that that war had become a war of emancipation. It is the same feeling which has fenged them on the side of the

nogroes of Jameica. It is the feeling which makes Eyre so hateful to them that they have hanged him in effigy. We watch with deep interest this Reform is prognant with mighty issues.

earnest solicitations, has consented to repeat once more New-York his colobrated lecture, in which he gives thrilling secount of his Overland Journey to the Paci He will speak at the Cooper Institute next Saturday over ing. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Liest. Governor elect will proude.

THE DRAMA.

mer;" but we are sufficiently old-fashfoned to like it. One of the great merits of the stage in Goldsmith's time was despite

VALLACK'S THEATER—LESTER WALLACK'S REAPPRAR ANCH.
It is old-fashioned to like "She Sloops to Cou

all its imperfections—that it did not encourage literary in ture. Those who wrote plays depended, then upon their invention, and drew their characters and scenes from he nature and society. The statement needs some qualification; but, in the main, it is true. Goldsmith's condistances the gonulineness of the old school of writing. Though is not pitched in a high key, and though its dialogue is a little hand in some places, it presents a great variety of amusing character, and a picture of manners that is both authentic and agreeable. On Wallack's stage if is sivenys well out and well played, and its representation makes us feel how truly we that with the British nation the treasures of old Enghal penoging to the work.

The performance of "See Steeps to Court," on Monday evening, was especially delightful from the that it introduced Mr. Lester. Wallack once more, after a co Miss Hardcastle, his bluff nonchalance and his cler pess, each most smusing in itself, presented a and suggested most forcibly the varied inlent and tact of the accomplished comedian. The person far as we could see, but one defect—that Markos seemed to be insincere in his gausterie; the times appeared to be 'clinfling.' But was not particularly prominent; and we a that Markose could be made sufficiently in BIOURLINU AT THE WINTER GARDEN. Bulwer Lytton's famous play was acted last night,

the Winter Garden, for the first time this sesson. The these or was crowded in every part, and the piece was received crate and gorgoous library scene in Richlien's seriaterior offile castle at Rouel, the significa They were all reproduced last night. The cast with which the play was noted was better than that of last year. Mr. Barton Hill played Barradas, and redeemed that the Mr. Barton Hill played Barradas, and redeemed that charter from the reproach heretoforcofteneast upon it by the absorbing of the dammation foliod at last school of players. (jotthoid appeared as De Mauyoruf, Mr. Davidge was the seph, the honest ecclerisatical watch-dog. Mr. Leffinger and the fraguet, Mr. Donaldon was the sing, and Mr. Adrews De Berrighen. Mrs. Mcthus-Schalter assumed the polytoide de Mortineser. This actrees has not que discarded a certain almost indescribeble habit of hanging and half speaking the words—but otherwise she peculiarly pleasing. Her Julie lanked no processive she

BOOTH MATINER TO-DAY. The reader is especially reminded that a Matines will be given at the Winter Garden to-day, when Mr. Be

MISOBLTANEOUS.

It is proper that we should again protest against the use of the word "readition" in dramatic criticism. It rupt English. Readition means the souding back of some it does not mean interpretation. To talk of an actor's dition of a character is to talk moneous. Yet the phras anch customary occurrence in the press as to be a musame outreat writers of theatrical strictes to "reform it altoget The farce of "Jones's Baby" is nightly played at

the Olympic as a projude to "The Long Strike." The new fairy speciacle "Condrillon" will be prompit out next Monday at the New York Theater. The

> POLITICAL. INDIANA.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

STYREAGEPS OF THE DEMOGRATIC CONTROL STYREAGEPS OF THE TRIBUSE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 4.—The Democratic Central Committee of Indiana issued an address to-day to the Democratis and National Union men of Indiana, announcing the results of the late political canvass, claiming an overwhelming majority through the United States in favor of the President's restoration policy. That Congress out rappresents 43 per cent of the entire population. That the Executive Department was the only branch of the Gorenment representing a majority of the people, and a indorsing the principles of the Indiana Democratic Covention of March 15, and also the National Union Couvertion of Philadelphia.

THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY. The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held yesterday evening, at which J. Romeyn Brodhead read an interesting paper on "The Administration of Sir Edmund Andross." The paper was to a certain extent exculpatory of Gov. Andross, appointed Governor Geaeral of New England, including New York and New Jersey, is 1688, by King James II., presenting him as the sectors servant of his royal master, but not the minion, higot and tyrant he is manually represented. The intrigues in England of Sir Williams. Phipps and Dector Mather were noticed at some longth, and the opposition of Massachusetts to the Governor appointing against the tribes on the Penobseot, the proclamation, prepared by the younger Dector Mather, in which he was represented as seeking to bring that colony under the jurisdiction of a foreign power and intending a general massacror of the inhabitants, and his final arrest and imprisonment, were somewhat severely aimsdiverted upon. The speaker said there was containly no freeign power threatening Massachusetts except the Franch Canadians and the Indians, and these Gov. Andross had done all in his lower to suppress, while it was a fact carefully concessed that when he proposed to his Council to go castward with the forces sent from Boston into Maine, the proposition was not opposed by a single margher. Massachusets, he said, destroyed ings.

INSTITUTE.—The workingwomes are specially invited is propert at the Equal Rights Convention at the Cooper Is who to morrow and Priday. They will find compliance locate at the rooms of the "Working rooms or Project Finis," He as Wallast.